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§ 64. **Notes from Utah.**—*Oxytropis campestris*, var. *viscida*, Watson. I found this plant on the summit of the highest mountain in the Wasatch; it grows in large dense mats. The flowers are dark blue, never "white" in my specimens.

I have a number of interesting *Astragali*, several of which appear to be new, especially those from St. George.

Galium asperinum, Gray. The fruit is beset with short, stout, aculeate hairs. One side of the fruit is often abortive. The plant is certainly perennial. The flowers are white.

Arabis longirostris, Watson, seems to be quite variable.

I found at Frisco a peculiar *Lepidium* which I sent out as *L. Utahense*, n. sp., but it is said by Mr. Watson to be the little known *L. integrifolium* of Nuttall, the description of which I have not seen.

The flowers of *Malvastrum exile*, Gray, in all the many specimens that I have, are almost pure white, not "purple."

Prunus fasciculata, Gray, passes the limits assigned to it by Gray to a considerable extent. The flowers vary from one to ten in a bunch, nearly equaling the leaves (in the short-leaved form), or four times shorter. The leaves vary from 3" to 12" long, from short spatulate to oblanceolate, with a long acuminate base and short petiole. Well-developed leaves are usually irregularly-serrate above the middle, sometimes tridentate, or rarely three-lobed. The petals are oblanceolate, not "linear," and are white.

Rubus leucodermis, Dougl., has a delicious fruit and is very prolific. It is a black raspberry.

The flowers of my specimens of *Gilia pungens*, var. *squarrosa*, are yellow, as stated by Douglas.

I have a *Gilia* which appears to be intermediate between *leptomeria* and *inconspicua*. The corolla is glandular and hairy on the outside, 6" long, 3" broad, purple, lobes obovate, acute; radical leaves once pinnatifid, with oblong, rounded or sinuate lobes, the few cauline leaves linear or sometimes pinnatifid. It resembles very closely *G. inconspicua*, is not densely branched, is rather few-flowered, with leaves almost all radical, is glandular throughout, and has seeds without spiracles.

GILIA SCOPULORUM, n. sp. I hesitate to describe as new, a plant near to the group to which *G. inconspicua* and *G. leptomeria* belong, but this plant seems so distinct that I venture to describe it. Corolla tube very slender, 5"-7" long, $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide; lobes and tube purple, throat yellow; lobes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long by 1" wide, obovate, scarcely acute; calyx 1" long, with teeth lanceolate or oblong, awn-tipped; capsule broadly ovate, equaling the calyx-teeth; seeds without spiracles (apparently); pedicels 2"-12" long, slender; lower leaves oblanceolate or oblong, pinnatifid, with petioles 6" to 12" long, upper leaves broader and less pinnatifid, short-petioled; uppermost, as broad as long, and three-lobed, all awn-tipped; a span or two high; annual; leaves, stems and calyx viscidly hairy.

The upper leaves of *G. inconspicua* grow gradually smaller and narrower as they approach the inflorescence, while those of this plant follow the opposite mode of development. This plant grows in the shade of the lava rocks at St. George, and flowers in April. Mr.

Watson has called this and another widely different form *G. inconspicua*, var. *sinuata*, but on comparing the two forms I see no similarity except in the size of the flowers.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

MARCUS E. JONES.

§ 65. **Rondeletia (Rogiera) cordata**, of the conservatories, has a strong tendency to increase the number of parts of the flower. While it may be regarded as normally pentamerous, I have found in the same cluster, and almost as a constant thing, flowers with six, seven, or even more lobes to the corolla, accompanied by a corresponding increase of stamens. In the much-compounded cymes, fasciation is frequent, as many as three flowers often being fused together. The interior of the tube, the base of which is filled with nectar, has an admirable arrangement for protecting this from small insects. It is clothed with interlacing and *upward*-pointing hairs. High powers of the microscope show these to be moniliform. It is hardly conceivable that an ant could pass them.

Brown University, April 21, 1881.

W. W. BAILEY.

§ 66. **Plant-Stations Wanted**.—I would like to learn through the BULLETIN or otherwise, the extreme northern limits of the following plants: *Pinus Taeda*, L., *Juncus maritimus*, Lam., and *Zanthoxylum Carolinianum*, Lam. I would be pleased also to learn the southern limits of the following plants: *Xanthium strumarium*, L., *Draba verna*, L., *Trifolium procumbens*, L., *Cakile maritima*, Scop., and *Salicornia mucronata*, Lag.? All the foregoing plants grow in this county; the first two being especially abundant and probably extending far north of this place.

Messongo, Accomac Co., Va.

ELLIS MEARS.

§ 67. **Botanical Literature**.—*The Gymnosporangia or Cedar Apples of the United States*. By W. G. Farlow. (From the Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History. 1880. 4to, pp. 38, with two plates). This interesting memoir is the outcome of some comparatively recent researches made by Prof. Farlow on the species, as represented in the United States, of *Gymnosporangium*, one of the genera of the *Puccinia*i. The species of this genus of fungi, popularly known as "cedar apples," are comparatively few, and their development was first studied by Oersted, of Copenhagen, who traced a connection between them and the species belonging to the genus *Roestelia*. Oersted's observations having been subsequently confirmed by De Bary, Cornu, Cramer and others, the old genus *Roestelia* was suppressed, and what were formerly regarded as species are now usually referred to as the aecidial or hymeniferous stages of different *Gymnosporangia*. Oersted even went so far as to announce that he had succeeded in connecting genetically each of three species of *Gymnosporangium* with a particular species of *Roestelia*.

Prof. Farlow having determined to ascertain, if possible, whether our species of *Gymnosporangium* likewise could be genetically connected with our species of *Roestelia*, it became necessary, in order that any experimental cultures that might be made should prove sat-